

Dam Safety Work Group
Department of Conservation & Recreation
Division of Soil & Water Conservation

Impounding Structure Maintenance

Presented by:

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CONSERVING VIRGINIA'S NATURAL & RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

What Will Be Covered

- Maintenance Related Liability
- What causes dams to fail
- Class Objectives
- Maintenance Responsibility



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What will be covered, continued

- General Understanding of Maintenance
- Maintenance Activities
- Dam Maintenance Factors
- Dam Maintenance Activities
- Undesirable vegetation
- Examples of Good & Bad Maintenance



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Learning Objectives

- Why Dams Fail
- What maintenance is needed
- The difference between well maintained & poorly maintained



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Why should I worry about maintenance?

If being a good steward of the environment is not enough of a reason then consider this,

LIABILITY

Under the law the dam owner is liable for damage downstream if their dam breaks and someone dies or property damage occurs. Legal penalties for negligence are much higher.

Proper maintenance of a dam is like that of an older vehicle in need of extensive repair:

- If left unmaintained, repair is expensive.
- If maintenance and repair are performed as needed, costs are minimized.



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What causes embankments to fail?

- A. **Erosion** caused by **Overtopping** of the Embankment
Timberlake Dam in Campbell County, VA 2 Dead, >\$1 Million
- B. **Erosion** due to **Piping** through the Embankment
Grand Teton Dam in Idaho 11 Dead, >\$1 Billion
- C. **Problems** that cause the dam to not function as designed.
- D. **External Issues** like **Earthquakes** or **Terrorism** that the dam was not designed to survive.



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Maintenance Responsibility

The responsibility for proper operation, maintenance, and inspection of most dams falls upon **dam owners**.

Dam Maintenance Factors

- Factors that affect proper maintenance of dams:
 - Type of dam – earthen vs concrete
 - Function of dam – flood control, water resource
 - Size of dam – 6 ft. vs 70 ft. and storage volume
 - Classification -- the higher the hazard class the higher the standard of duty and standard of care are required



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Dam Maintenance Factors (Cont.)

- Factors that affect proper maintenance of dams:
 - Watershed characteristics – debris producer or not
 - Spillway system characteristics – earthen or concrete
 - Prevailing climatic conditions – subject to ice damage

Dam Maintenance Activities

- Nurturing (growing) and mowing grassed areas
- Removal of woody vegetation
- Removal of floating debris from outlet works
- Repair of eroded/scoured areas
- Control and repair of wildlife or animal damage



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Dam Maintenance Activities (Cont.)

- Opening and closing of outlet gates to ensure operability
- Painting and repair of metal components
- Grouting and sealing concrete joints/cracks
- Removal and protection of spalling concrete
- Repair of embankment surface erosion

Dam Maintenance Activities (Cont.)

- Stabilization of outlet channels
- Repair and replacement of warning signs
- Maintenance of instrumentation/ monitoring systems
- Repair of wave berm erosion



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Dam Maintenance Activities (Cont.)

- Removal of diseased trees on lake rim
- Removal of sediment deposits at inlet
- Control and removal of aquatic growth
- Maintenance of emergency access routes



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Typical Issues Beyond an Owners Capability

Seepage (piping)

Through the embankment

From around the outfall pipe or cradle

Leaking into the outfall pipe

Separated joints in the outfall pipe

Deep seated slope failure

Structural fill

Cracks, bulges or depressions



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Undesirable Vegetation: Tall Grass, Brush & Noxious Weeds

- Weeds Make Inspections more difficult
- Weeds also provides a haven for borrowing animals
- Grass that attracts wildlife (deer). Deer & cattle take the same path and kill grass.

Undesirable Vegetation: Trees

- Trees can blow over in high winds and severely damage the embankment.
- Tree roots penetrate the embankment and alter its structural integrity.
- Tree roots can become pathways for seepage, especially if the tree dies and roots rot.



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Embankments

Upstream, Downstream & Top



Tree Problems

Trees on Upstream Embankments



Trees on Downstream Embankments

Trees & Roots

Trees within 25' of the Toe



Trees & Roots (Cont.)



**Trees within 25'
of the Groins**

**Mower Sliding on Roots
Damaged Embankment**



Erosion

Damage from Animal Grazing Terresetting



Erosion Rills

Erosion (Cont.)

**Wave Erosion
Wake or Wind**



Erosion (Cont.)



Groundhog, Muskrat, Skunk, or Fox Damage



Skunk Den

Groundhog Burrow



Ground Cover or Unusual Plant Growth



Sparse Vegetation

Wetland Plants/Color Change



Seepage and/or Wet Spots on the Toe

Debris on Embankment



Trees pieces parts



Decks, Docks Etc.



Driveways



No grass on top of dams



Slope Failures & Wet Areas

Slope Failure Beginning



**Wet areas on embankment
above toe**

Slope Failures (Cont.)

Deep-seated Slope Failure

**Not an Owner
repair issue.**



Embankments, Maintenance Review

- A. Repair Erosion in any form**
- B. Ground Cover – Good Fescue Sod 2”-6” long optimum**
- C. Remove Trees (on the dam or within 25’)**
- D. Remove Burrowing Animals, fill dens**
- E. Cracks, Settlement, Bulges, Slope Failure – Call Engineer**
- F. Seepage or Wet Areas on Toe – Call Engineer**
- G. Seepage in Groins – Call Engineer**

Note: Trees on the dam with roots larger than 1” in diameter must be grubbed out, lost material replaced, & the disturbed areas stabilized.



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Principal Spillways A.K.A. Riser Towers



2 Stage Baffled Concrete Riser

2 Stage Concrete Open Top Design



Riser Towers



**Debris Blocking/Surrounding
Riser Tower**



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**Single Stage Concrete
Riser Tower with Solid
Top**

**Concrete Pipe Riser
with Trash Rack &
Anti-vortex Device**



Principal Spillway

CMP Riser



Single Stage Solid Top Riser



Tower with Debris on Top & In Riser Tower Weir Opening

Riser Towers, Maintenance Review

- A. Repair Spalling or Broken Concrete**
- B. Rebar exposed?**
- C. Repair Rusting Parts**
- D. Clear Debris in Openings**
- E. Keep Gate Operable**
- F. Repair Leaks**
- G. Clear Sediment at Gate**



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CAUTION

OSHA has safety standards regarding entry into confined spaces. Training & special equipment is required. Perhaps, it would be better to have a professional inspect & repair damage to risers and large outfall structures.



CAUTION

Another extreme hazard in working around riser pipes is that flowing water can exert high pressure on things around it. I once saw a video of a jon boat being pulled into a 30 inch riser pipe. Please consider that when removing debris blocking the pipe if the water level is elevated.



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Auxiliary Spillways A.K.A. Emergency Spillways



Entrance to ES



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**ES Downstream
From Control Section**



Emergency Spillway



Obstructions in Spillway



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Gravel Road Through ES



Entranced Blocked with Trees



Fence at Control Section

Obstruction in Lower Section





Electric Pole, Tree & Garden Plot

Obstruction & Severe Cattle Damage



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**Trees blocking ES
Outfall Channel**

Depressed Dirt Road Through ES & Power Pole with Guy Wire



Low Level Outfall, A.K.A. Bottom Draw Gate



Low Head Gate by
Waterman

Stop Logs



Low Level Outfall Gate, cont'd



**High Pressure Gate
(Rodney Hunt)**

**Poorly
Maintained**



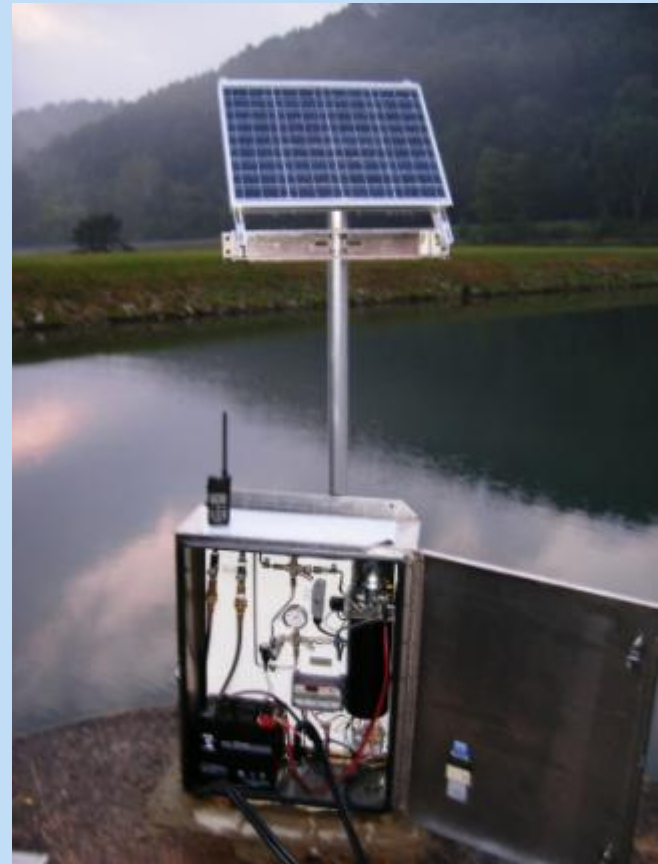
**Typical Gate Operators
44**

Low Level Outfall Gate



**Hydraulically Activated
Knife Gate**

Gate Controls



CAUTION

An extreme hazard in working around low level gates is that flowing water can exert high pressure on things around it. I once saw a small deer pulled through a 12” x 12” rebar screen, into an 18” pipe, through an 18” valve and deposited into the plunge pool over 300’ from the entry point. Please consider that when working near an open gate.



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Plunge Pool Outfall Channels



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Plunge Pool

**Rip - Rap Displaced by
Tree Stump and Roots**



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Plunge Pool & Outfall Channel



**Rip Rap Missing
Or Displaced**

**Toe Drains are Not Plugged
And Have Rodent Guards**





**Toe Drain Blocked –
Not flowing freely**

Spalling Concrete



Beaver Damage



Photo By Don Nelson

High Water Level, Note Dead
Trees in Background



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Water Backing Up
into Outfall Pipe



Unseen Issues: Inside the riser not visible from the outside. Under water pyramid of debris.



Beaver Damage

Outfall Pipe, Plunge Pool & Outfall Channel, Maintenance review

- A. Repair Spalling, cracking or scaling**
- B. Exposed rebar**
- C. Joints displaced or offset, contact engineer**
- D. Leaking into pipe**
- E. Leaking under pipe**
- F. Plunge pool rip rap in place**
- G. Erosion around edge of pool**
- H. Erosion of channel banks**



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Unusual Structures



Potential Piping Sources
Sluice Gate to Mill



Air Vent Pipe

Instrumentation

IFLOW Device



Monitoring Well

Staff Gauge



Questions?

